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"THE LAND OF BIBLES,"

AND OF

FRIENDS OF THE TURKS.

THE real character of our religiousness is, thank God, beginning to be known to the world. It was high time for the monstrous mass of hypocrisy to meet with exposure. I have recently proved, from Parliamentary Reports, that the "*Land of Bibles*" is also the "*Land of Bastards*." We have now, in a recent transaction in the *Levant*, a proof that it is also the Land of "*Friends of the Turks*."

The case is this: the GREEK nation, who are *Christians*, have, for a long while, been under the sway of the TURKS, who are well known to be the mortal enemies of *Christianity*, who consider Christians as no better than dogs, and who, in some cases, capture and enslave them merely because

they are *Christians*. The Greeks have recently risen against their Turkish oppressors; they have carried on a brave conflict against them; and, they appear to be likely to triumph in the end, if the parties be left to themselves.

It would not, perhaps, have been too much to expect, that the "*Land of Bibles*," one of whose Bishops openly rejoices at the prospect of success to the revolt in *South America*; it would not have been, perhaps, too much to expect, that the "*Land of Bibles*" would have stretched forth a helping hand to these suffering *Christians*, who, if subdued, will, in all likelihood, be nearly exterminated. At any rate, who would not have expected that the "*Land of Bibles*" would wish well to the *Christians*; and, at the very least, would take special care not to aid and abet the *Turks*!

Notwithstanding what might have been expected, however; I do not mean by me, for I know the "*Land of Bibles*" too well; but, whatever might have been ex-

pected, the fact is, that many of that base and unfeeling class of men, who are called "*English Merchants*," have hired their ships to the bloody and murderous Turks, to carry *warlike stores* and *troops* from place to place, in order to be employed for the *destruction of the Greeks*!

This being the case, these hired vessels belonging to the "*Land of Bibles*," being thus actually engaged in the work of war against the Christians and in favour of the hellish Turks, the Provisional Government of the Greeks issued, some time ago, a Proclamation, ordering Greek vessels, when they met with any of these *auxiliaries* of the Turks, to *burn, sink, and destroy them*, considering them as *part of the Turkish forces*. All the *just* and the *really humane* amongst mankind will say, that nothing could be more proper than this measure on the part of the Greeks, who took care to announce it, in due time and form, to the Consuls of those nations, whose base and renegado miscreants of merchants had hired their ships for the purposes aforesaid. Not in this light, however, was the matter viewed by the Government of the "*Land of Bibles*." This Government has a man, in those parts, whom they call their

"*Lord High Commissioner*," and who has the *protection* of a thing called a *Republic of the Seven Islands*. This man is a son of Mr. WILLIAM ADAM, a Scotch lawyer, whom, during the affair of the Duke of YORK and Mrs. CLARKE, we used to call WALLY-ADAMANT. The son, who has, I believe, the Duke of York for a *godfather*, is called FREDERICK. He has, it seems, been authorized to *make war upon the Christians*, unless they annul their proclamation against the renegado miscreants, who are, in manner before mentioned, assisting the bloody and savage and beastly Turks. He has issued a proclamation on the subject; and, before I make further remarks, I will insert that proclamation.

" F. ADAM,

" By his Excellency, Lieutenant-
" General Sir Frederick Adam,
" G. C. S. M. S. G., His Ma-
" jesty's Lord High Commis-
" sioner in and to the United
" States of the Ionian Islands,
" &c. &c. &c.

1. " Whereas a Proclamation
" has been issued by the Provi-
" sional Government of Greece,
" and addressed to His Majesty's
" Consul at Constantinople, and
" the other Consuls and Vice-

“ Consuls of the Powers of
 “ Europe in the Archipelago, to
 “ the following effect :—

2. “ That as the masters of
 “ sundry European vessels have
 “ freighted their ships to the
 “ Turkish Government, for the
 “ conveyance of troops, stores,
 “ and provisions, in opposition to
 “ the advice of their Consuls, and
 “ in contravention of the princi-
 “ ples of neutrality, professed by
 “ their respective Sovereigns, in
 “ the present contest in which
 “ Greece is engaged, all such ves-
 “ sels, together with their crews,
 “ shall be considered as no longer
 “ belonging to any neutral nation,
 “ but as enemies ; and shall, as
 “ such, be attacked, burnt, or
 “ sunk, together with their crews,
 “ by the ships of the Greek fleet,
 “ or by any other armed Greek
 “ force that may fall in with them.

3. “ And whereas His Ma-
 “ jesty, for the vindication of the
 “ rights of that neutrality, the
 “ duties of which he has himself
 “ strictly and uniformly observed
 “ during the existing hostilities,
 “ and for the *protection of the*
 “ *commerce as well as of the lives*
 “ *of his subjects*, and of the Ionian
 “ people placed under his exclu-
 “ sive protection, has directed the

“ Lord High Commissioner to re-
 “ quire, in His Majesty’s name,
 “ of the Provisional Government,
 “ the immediate recal of a Pro-
 “ clamation *so contrary to the*
 “ *law of nations*, and to every
 “ principle of humanity, and of
 “ the intercourse of civilized
 “ countries ;—

4. “ And whereas the Lord
 “ High Commissioner has accord-
 “ ingly required, in His Majesty’s
 “ name, the recal of the said Pro-
 “ clamation, and the Provisional
 “ Government have refused to
 “ recal the same ;—And whereas
 “ such refusal has been duly no-
 “ tified to the Commander-in-
 “ Chief of His Majesty’s Naval
 “ Forces ;—

5. “ Be it known that, in con-
 “ formity with the Instructions to
 “ that effect given by the Lords
 “ Commissioners of the Admiralty,
 “ the said Commander-in-Chief
 “ will forthwith proceed to seize
 “ and detain all armed vessels, or
 “ vessels carrying armed men,
 “ fitted out by or under, or ac-
 “ knowledging the authority of,
 “ the Provisional Government of
 “ Greece ; and that those In-
 “ structions still continue in force
 “ until the said Proclamation shal
 “ be *fully* and authentically re-

“ called by the Provisional Government, and the said recalculation duly notified by the Lord High Commissioner to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces.

6. “ The present shall be printed in the three languages, English, Greek, and Italian, promulgated, and sent to whom it concerns for its execution. By command of his Excellency,

“ J. RUDSDELL,

“ Secretary of the
“ Lord High Commissioner.”

“ Palace, Corfu, Sept. 6, 1824.”

Now, the law, or, rather, the usage of nations is this : that gunpowder, arms, cannon, and other munitions of war, including (according to *our law*) provisions, shall be considered as *contraband of war*; and that all vessels, belonging to neutrals, carrying such things to one of the belligerents, shall be liable to be seized by the other belligerent, carried into his ports, detained, have the goods taken out of them, and (according to *our practice*) condemned, vessel as well as cargo.

But, as to *troops* belonging to an enemy, on board of a ship belonging to a neutral nation, they make the whole concern *an enemy*. The pretended neutral ship and

crew are considered as *auxiliaries* of the enemy. They are as much an enemy as the *troops themselves*: and I defy any of the Wallyadamants to show me any passage, in any writer on public law, containing a word in contradiction to this. Upon the same principle it is, that, if a neutral suffer the troops of one belligerent to *enter, or cross, any part of its territory*, in order to gain an advantage thereby over the other belligerent, the other belligerent has a right to consider such neutral as an *auxiliary* of the enemy, and to attack him accordingly, just as if he were *belonging to the enemy*. The Greek proclamation is in strict accordance with these principles; and thus the world will decide, too, in spite of all the cant of the “*Land of Bibles*.”

The Greek proclamation does not say, nor does it mean, that the pretended neutral ships are to be *attacked*, unless in cases where they have *Turkish troops* on board. The words are, “ for the conveyance of *troops, stores, and provisions*.” It is impossible to believe, that they meant to *attack*, except in case of *troops*; for, as to *stores*, how were their commanders to know that there were any on board, *until they searched*? It is great baseness, therefore, to

affect to believe, that they meant to "burn, sink, and destroy" ships of neutrals, carrying articles contraband of war. The miscreants would richly deserve it, in a case like this; but it is not ordered by the Greek proclamation; nor can that paper admit of such construction.

But, what says Mr. Frederick Wallyadamant? He does not call upon the Greeks to recal *that part* of their proclamation which speaks of *stores and provisions*; but the *whole* of it. Of course he insists on our neutral Bible-right to convey *troops* for the bloody, beastly, Christian-killing Turks, in order that they may kill Christians with the more facility and security. He calls this "*the commerce of His Majesty's subjects.*" It might have been expected from a Bible-Government, that it would *discourage*, as much as possible, in its Bible-merchants, the carrying of powder, muskets, daggers, poignards, and the like, for the bloody Turks to kill Christians with. But, who was to expect that the Government of the "*Land of Bibles*" would make a point, of coming forward, arrayed in irresistible force, to protect the Bible-subjects in the conveying of *Turkish troops* for the purpose of killing or enslaving Christians?

It is clear, that the Wallyadamant law of nations insists on the right of neutrals to *convey enemy's troops* at their pleasure; for, who is to *capture*, without *firing at*, ships full of troops. Let us suppose, then, *our fleet* blockading a French port, and let the port be that of St. PIERRE, Martinique. Let us suppose the enemy almost ready to surrender; and, let us suppose a fleet of transports, belonging to *neutrals*, coming to the relief of the place, and all loaded with *French troops*. What! are we not to *fire at* these French soldiers! Are we to call this *commerce of neutrals*, and not *attack* this fleet! Monstrous! Aye, will the Wallyadamants say, but, you forget, that we, as belonging to the "*Land of Bibles*," have a privilege which *sinful* nations have not! Suppose, again, the French to put an army on board of neutrals, for the *invasion of Ireland*. Are we not to "*sink, burn, and destroy*" them? Are we merely to *capture* them; though that is impossible from their force? But, what signifies *supposing* cases: the answer is always the same: our *privilege* as being the "*Land of Bibles.*"

And, what a *figure* do we make now, in the world? Tame as *chickens*, when we have to deal

with the powerful: and bold and gallant as *hawks*, when we have to deal with the feeble. How prompt our Government was in *demanding satisfaction* from the *Cortes*, when the poor devils were upon the eve of being crushed by the French; and, when the French might have been embarrassed by the use of our ships as neutrals, how eager we were to declare, that we would *most strictly observe the laws of neutrality*! Would Mr. CANNING have insisted on our right, as neutrals, *to carry troops of the Cortes*? He would as soon have thought of eating all the inkstands in his office! We dare not take one single step towards assisting those who are in arms against the Family of Bourbon, though it is notorious that we wish to do it.

"Terror of boys, the breeding woman's curse;"

but, as to any thing that has *power*, we are harmless as doves. We even flatter those whom we are known to hate. The poor, flimsy disguise, however, answers no purpose. The French Government, and every other Government, see to the bottom of all our tricks; and the French newspapers have begun (not before it was called for) to expose those tricks. They will soon arrive at a thorough conviction that we

cannot again draw the sword, except, as Bible-people, against the Greeks, and in favour of the Turks.

In conclusion, let me ask, whether the Bible-fellows will notice this famous transaction in their next "*Report*"? If they do not, and if they do not reprobate it, they must acknowledge themselves to be a band of the basest hypocrites that ever disgraced the earth. But, who will dare bet any thing, that the very goods and ships in question are not, in great part at least, the property of Bible-Saints?—"What ship, ahoy?—"The '*Vital Christianity*.'—"Whence come ye?—"From the "*Land of Bibles*."—"Whither bound?—"To the Turks, with "divine permission."—"What is your cargo?—"Gunpowder, ball, muskets and daggers."—"Will you come on board, Sir, and take a bottle?—"Thank you; I must away to prayer."

CATHOLICS IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND, AND PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

Fox's lying "*Book of Martyrs*," and other such publications, have caused it to be believed, that the

Catholics, whenever they have had the power, have been persecutors, and that the Protestants have not. My reading has convinced me, that the Protestants have been, beyond all measure, the most persecuting of the two; and I am, as far as relates to this kingdom, ready to prove this against whoever dare take up the pen.

The most unprincipled man, the most unjust man, the basest hypocrite, the most shameless apostate, the most savage persecutor, the blackest villain, that I ever read of, or heard of, was THOMAS CRANMER; and this is the great hero of Fox, the lying

Book of Martyrs" man. This is one fact. Another is, that the Protestant religion was, in England, established by persecutions enormous; and, that the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER WAS crammed down their throats at the point of the bayonet, and the bayonets, too, of foreign soldiers, brought into England by the Protestant Reformers.

In Ireland: but, good God! who, in any reasonable compass, is to speak of Protestant persecutions in that unhappy land! My purpose, at present, is, merely to let my readers see, that foreign nations do not wholly overlook the state of Ireland, and the treatment

of the Catholics there. I take the following article from the Morning Chronicle, as translated by that paper from a French paper, called the ETOILE, or STAR. It is well worthy of our attention. The article was in the Chronicle of the 8th of October.

(From the Etoile.)

"The law in England is made
"for the maintenance of the Pro-
"testant religion. In France, on
"the contrary, notwithstanding
"the small number of Protestants,
"the hostility of their principles
"to all authority, and the novelty
"of their existence, the law is
"equal for all. It is a principle
"in England, that all religions
"which differ from the religion of
"the State, ought to be destroyed.
"In France, far from being de-
"stroyed, they are protected, and
"even supported, at the expense
"of the public treasury. In
"England, Protestants, consi-
"dered as the friends of the new
"system, are distinguished by the
"most eminent prerogatives; and
"the Catholics, who form a third
"part of the population, are an
"outcast people. They are a
"children disinherited by their
"father, excluded from all marks
"of confidence, and from every
"pursuit which leads to honour

" and fortune. They bear all the
 " burdens of the State, and share
 " none of its advantages.—In
 " France, the twenty-nine-thirtieths
 " of the population attached to
 " the religion of the State, do not
 " enjoy the slightest exclusive
 " privilege. Protestants are admis-
 " sible to all the public posts, and,
 " in fact, hold them to an extent
 " beyond the proportion of their
 " number. They are electors,
 " and eligible equally with Ca-
 " tholics, who frequently return
 " them, without inquiring into
 " their religious faith. There are
 " among them Peers, Deputies,
 " Generals of Divisions, Prefects,
 " Presidents of the Royal Courts,
 " Counsellors of State, and of the
 " First Tribunals, Mayors, &c.
 " We have even seen, both under
 " the old and the new regimene,
 " several Protestants in the French
 " Ministry; whilst England would
 " be alarmed, and think herself
 " on the brink of ruin, if a single
 " Catholic were to enter the
 " King's Council, or occupy an
 " important office. — In the
 " British Empire, the Protestant
 " Clergy live upon the spoils of
 " the ancient Church—they enjoy
 " immense property, founded by
 " Catholics, and for Catholics,
 " who little imagined that these
 " benefices, the fruit of their
 " pious donations, would one day
 " pass into the hands of their
 " enemies, and be employed
 " against the donors. Besides,
 " the Catholics, who have outlived
 " oppression, or who are still to-
 " lerated, are compelled to sup-
 " port their Bishops and Priests,
 " and to build, at their own ex-
 " pense, humble chapels by the
 " side of the temples which have
 " been taken from them. They
 " are forced, too, besides paying
 " the ecclesiastical tax, *tithes*,
 " to a Clergy foreign to their
 " creed, which provides for none
 " of their spiritual wants, to con-
 " tribute to the building of Angli-
 " can Churches, which they never
 " enter, and which are not fre-
 " quented even by Protestants.
 " In France, on the contrary, the
 " Catholic Clergy, although re-
 " duced to a slender hire—a poor
 " compensation of their confis-
 " cated property—have not taken
 " a farthing of the Protestants.
 " There are even given to the lat-
 " ter Catholic temples, and where
 " there are none, they receive aid
 " to construct new ones; none of
 " their property has been confis-
 " cated; they enjoy in peace what
 " they possessed, and their minis-
 " ters receive a salary from the
 " Government, although they can-
 " not claim it by any title of in-

"demnity, and this salary ex-
 "ceeds that of Catholic rectors,
 "who are very differently occu-
 "pied. We will not inquire,
 "whether this is right or wrong—
 "we will not attempt to decide
 "whether the toleration of a re-
 "ligion which is not that of the
 "State, or even the protection of
 "it in the event of its being trou-
 "bled, ought, in strict propriety,
 "to extend to favours and direct
 "support—we will merely report
 "facts, establish a point of com-
 "parison, and show the respective
 "positions of the Protestants in
 "France, and the Catholics in
 "England. Notwithstanding all
 "this, and the liberty of the
 "former, France still passes,
 "amongst English writers, for
 "fanatical, intolerant, and perse-
 "cuting, and under this view, the
 "English and German papers
 "are filled with invectives against
 "her, while, notwithstanding the
 "state of oppression of seven mil-
 "lions of Catholics, England
 "passes, in the eyes of the multi-
 "tude, for the classical country of
 "toleration, and the *protector of*
 "*civil and religious liberty!*"

I agree with the gentleman in
 all that he says in this article;
 and I am very much pleased to
 see, that the subject has attracted

his attention; for, it cannot be,
 but *others* in France must have
 their eye on the same matter. The
 bold boasting, the impudent lying,
 the endless and barefaced false-
 hoods of our press, the base brag-
 ging about "*liberty*," when a
 man may be transported for seven
 years for being in pursuit of a
 hare, and another may be banished
 for life for uttering any thing *tend-*
ing to bring into *contempt* those who
 make such laws; this base and
 barefaced conduct in this noisy
 press, has long beaten the world
 out of its senses, as to "*English*
liberty." The time appears, how-
 ever, to be arrived, for causing
 truth to prevail on the subject. I
 think that a little book, entitled
 "*English liberty*," translated into
 French, might make a winter's
good sport at Paris. There would
 need no *declamation*. A bare
 statement of *what is the law*, in
 England, in about *one hundred*
cases, would put to silence for
 ever, all these bragging and lying
 publications. There might be
 a little description of *borough-*
mongering added to it. However,
 the work is *partly done*; and I do
 assure the borough villany, that
 nothing in my power shall be
 wanting to complete it.

THE OLD HUMBUG,

COMMONLY CALLED

"THE QUARTER'S REVENUE."

EVERY year, at this season, out comes this humbug. The "*Quarter's Revenue*" is always made out to be a sign of "increasing prosperity," while even the Reports, made to the Parliament itself, prove, that the main body of the people of this kingdom are the most poverty-stricken, dejected, and degraded mortals upon the face of the globe. The impudent humbug is first set on float in London; and then it is conveyed into every house in the country by those abject and stupid things, called *country papers*, four-fifths of which exist only in consequence of their being the ready vehicles of such humbugs. From a slavish thing of this sort, called the "*Leeds Intelligencer*," I copy the following. "In another part of our paper will be found a statement of the Accounts of the Public Revenue for the Quarter just ended, from which it appears, that notwithstanding the large remission of Taxes which has taken place, and the repeal of a great variety of duties, includ-

ing the silk re-payments, there has been an augmentation of the Revenue for the year ending 10th October 1824, beyond that of the preceding year, of no less a sum than 1,184,040*l*. There is, it must be admitted, an actual decrease upon the Quarter of 12,500*l*.; but if the duties of customs remitted, especially those on the article of silk, be taken into consideration, there will appear an increase on the aggregate produce of the Quarter. The net produce of the Revenue for the year is 50,400,092*l*., while that for the twelvemonth preceding amounted to only 49,216,052*l*., leaving a balance in favour of the last year, of 1,184,040*l*. This affords the *best proof* that could possibly be given of the *increasing prosperity of the country*.—From the Tables of the Revenue for the last Quarter, it would appear that the greatest increase has been in the *Excise*. This is especially worthy of attention, as indicative of the increased comforts of the people in general."

Stupid cuckoo! Stupid echo of the stupid creatures about Whitehall! It would be strange indeed if there were not a nominal in-

crease in the revenue, when the paper-money has been depreciated a seventh, at least, within the last year, in consequence of the issue of *small no* which issue has taken place in consequence of the *part repeal of Peel's Bill*. But how is this to tend to produce *general prosperity*? It, in fact, has *lowered the wages of labour* and has, in fact, broken the contracts between master and servant, to the great injury of the servant; and, of course it must tend to increase the sufferings of that class, who are already half-naked and half-starved, and who are in such a state of deprivation, that, in the country, the proprietors, or occupiers of the land, form themselves into *parochial associations*, and hire men to assist them to *patrol* the parishes by night, in order to save their property from *robbery*, or *fire*!

Are these facts to be *denied*? No man, who has a *name*, dares deny them. What! supposing there to have taken place no depreciation of the money, does it follow that an increase of the collections of the Government must prove an increase in the well-being of the people? How is it, then, in the East Indies, where the rulers roll in gold and diamonds, and where the crops are

seized by the Government on the ground, leaving to the wretched cultivators only a few ears of rice a-day to live on?

The present "*prosperity*," as it is called, is merely the effect of the little *indirect* "*Bank-Restriction Act*," called the *Small-Note Bill*. It is hollow, it is false, it adds to the *weakness* of the country, it makes the Government less able to venture upon war, it creates the greatest possible danger to the State. These are what the Government is giving as the price of their scheme for obtaining a respite from that fate, which they *would have experienced before this day*, if they had dared to let *PEEL'S BILL* go into *full effect*. It is, however, let them remember, only a *respite*. Their fate is *sure to come*; and, the longer it is delayed, the worse it will be for them, the "*Quarter's Revenue*" notwithstanding! I dare say that the *French Ministers* must laugh heartily at this humbug. It answers no purpose beyond the coasts of this "*tight little Island*."

JUSTICE HANSON.

THAT visit of this Justice to FAUNTLEROY, which I intended to notice more fully in the Register, has, it seems, ended in his being

scratched out of the List of "Visiting Magistrates" of the County of Middlesex. This has brought forth from him a public *recrimination* on the Magistrates, to whom he ascribes his scratching out of the list. This recrimination is full of *interesting facts*. I shall, long as it is, insert this statement, and offer a few remarks upon it. If, when persons of a certain cast fall out others do not get their due, they get, at least, *valuable information*.

MR. HANSON'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,—Allow me to address you on a matter in which I have been very unfairly treated. A letter of mine appeared about a fortnight ago in a morning paper, in explanation of my unpremeditated visit to the prison room of the unfortunate Mr. Fauntleroy, and in reference to the language used by Mr. Conant in respect thereof, on the examination of that gentleman; and I was so far satisfied with the discussion that took place, and the observations made thereon in the public prints, that I should not again have presented myself to the public upon that subject, if the insult offered me on that occasion had not been followed up most insidiously by the infliction of an injury.

Mr. Conant has been called upon either to avow or deny the public insult offered to me in my magisterial capacity, and, until it should be either admitted or denied by him, that he could speak of a brother Magistrate in the discharge of his official duties, in the insulting and unmeasured language attributed to him by the Public Prints, I was unwilling to believe that he could so far forget his character as a Magistrate and a Gentleman, as to violate that decorum and respect which one Gentleman owes to another. But Mr. Conant has not thought proper to answer the letter that was addressed to him on the subject; and I, therefore, take it for granted that he did use the insulting and unmeasured language imputed to him.

I must confess, Mr. Editor, I waited with some impatience for the last examination of the unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Fauntleroy; for I did expect, that Mr. Conant, as he preceded a former examination with a sentimental apology for the intrusion of a Visiting Magistrate on the privacy of a prisoner who is not suffered to be alone, would have preceded that examination with a tender inquiry, whether the person named Hanson had again intruded upon him, and an assurance, that as he, Mr. C. promised, care had been taken to prevent the recurrence of the circumstance, as the name of the person named Hanson had, since his offence, been erased from the list of Visiting Ma-

gistrates. I was absent from the meeting of the Magistrates at the last County Court; and the reason of my absence on that day was, that as obloquy had been cast upon me in the conscientious performance of my duty, I thought it right to absent myself until justice had been done me, and the aspersions against me had been cleared away. But I mistook the matter; I ought to have been present, for the Police Magistrates of Marlborough-street were there; and, instead of the liberal and apologetical discussion which I expected would take place on the subject of my looking in upon Mr. Fauntleroy, a very different course was pursued; how instigated and carried into effect, the public will, in the sequel, I should think, be at no loss to guess. And this course was the erasing or leaving out of my name from the list of Visiting Magistrates.

I have always understood, Sir, that a Justice of the Peace is strongly protected by law in the just execution of his office, and that words, which spoken against persons of inferior rank, such as tradesmen and others, might not be deemed a libel, would yet, when spoken against a Magistrate, be actionable; as tending to expose and hold up to public hatred and contempt, one who is not to be slandered and abused in the just execution of his duty.

The charge brought against me by Mr. Conant has been proved by the unfortunate Mr. Fauntleroy to be

false. But, Sir, there is something unkind and cruel in Mr. Conant's attack upon me at this particular juncture; for he well knew that, for the last few weeks, I had been libelled and slandered in many of the public journals, for what I considered the just discharge of my duty as a Magistrate. It is very hard, indeed, Sir, that an old man, of seventy-two years of age, and one of the oldest Magistrates of the County of Middlesex, after nearly 20 years of indefatigable labour for the benefit of the county and the public, should be so insulted by so young a man. Sir, it was an unprovoked and uncalled for insult: unprovoked, because we have been always on friendly terms, frequently sitting together on committees, never opposed to each other, but always acting in unison; uncalled for, because Mr. Conant knew that I was a Visiting Justice in the performance of a duty. But the consequence of my name being erased from the list of Visiting Justices does not rest there; for, by that act, I also lose my seat in the Prison Committee, of which I had been a member for fourteen years; and, as I shall presently shew you, neither an idle nor inefficient one. But, Sir, I am happy to say, that the same zeal with which I have endeavoured to serve the county, will, I am persuaded, be manifested with far superior abilities by those highly-respected Magistrates who now compose that Committee. By that Committee all the trades-

men's bills are examined, and to them all vouchers are produced that the work has been done: by them the Governor's expenditure is strictly looked into; and no work can be done without an estimate being laid before them for their consent; the provisions for the prisoners are duly attended to; contracts are made for all the articles for the use of the prison; care is taken to see that they are all delivered agreeably to the sample or pattern left in the office; in short, the same caution is observed by those excellent Magistrates in all the contracts that are made, as if they were individually dealing for themselves. Does Mr. Conant pretend to say, that because my name has been struck out of the list of Visiting Justices, he can prevent me or any other County Magistrate from demanding entrance, and going over the prisons belonging to the county, and examining every cell and every room in the prison? No, Sir, I can still do it, notwithstanding his futile orders to the contrary. Does he pretend to say that he can prevent a Christian Magistrate from endeavouring to persuade the poor unfortunate prisoners to read the sacred Scriptures? He must know that nothing but an order from the Secretary of State, that no person whatever shall be permitted to see particular prisoners, can prevent County Magistrates from examining every part of the prison, and conversing with rich as well as poor prisoners.

I would now ask you, Sir, whether I have not suffered a very serious injury from the invidious conduct of some party or parties on this occasion, in being held up to contempt before the public? and, what is of still greater importance, in being lessened, most likely, in the good opinion of my friends and acquaintances, and in the esteem of those honourable Magistrates who were assembled at the Sessions-house last County-day.

For the obloquy that has been cast upon me, I can only say, that no compensation in gold or silver can ever remunerate me.

"Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something---nothing; [thousands;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

It will very naturally be asked, What can be the cause of the vindictive spirit so evidently manifested towards Mr. Hanson? It at present appears a mystery. But, perhaps, the following may form some clue to a solution of this question. Some months since I came, I will not say unfortunately, in contact with one of the Police Magistrates of the Marlborough-street Office. In one of my visits to the House of Correction, I was accosted by a very respectable old man, seemingly in the deepest distress; after I had heard his tale of woe, from motives of common humanity, I took up his cause; and I feel persuaded that there is not a County Magistrate but what would

have had the same feelings of compassion, had they seen and witnessed the distressing situation of the poor prisoner, which induced me to write the following letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

But, before I proceed, I do most unequivocally declare, that I have no other motive whatever in publishing the following letters, than the desire of clearing away the obloque that has been cast upon me; and, feeling myself called upon, in consequence thereof, to stand up in the defence of my character, give publicity to my conduct as a Visiting Magistrate, and call upon my oppressors for the motives and justification of their conduct towards me.

Copy of a Letter transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"To the Right Hon. Robert Peel,

"SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you upon an extremely hard case under the Vagrant Act, that passed the last Session of Parliament. Being one of the Visiting Justices, permit me to say, I have no other motive than the cause of humanity. On Thursday last, in the House of Correction, a respectable, venerable old man came up to me in an agony of feeling not to be described; after relating his distressed situation, and I had endeavoured to console his afflicted mind, I thought it right to take his deposition.

"House of Correction, Aug. 21, 1823.

"John Watts, his account of the

cause of his commitment to the House of Correction, in Cold Bath-fields, by Mr. Dyer, the Police Magistrate sitting in Marlborough-street, on the 20th instant, for one month to hard labour.

"The said John Watts was formerly a publican, but had retired from business, and now lived upon his income, at his house, No. 25, Shouldham-street, Mary-la-bonne; that he left his home about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive an annuity at Messrs. Birch and Co.'s, Bond-street; on his return home, going through the Park, he was taken ill, and being in great distress, he sought out the most private place under the wall in the Park to ease the calls of nature, indeed the case was so urgent that he had dirtied himself; on coming away, a man came up to him and asked him what he had been doing, he answered, he had been taken so ill, he was under the necessity of easing himself, or he should not have done so; the man said he was his prisoner, and must go with him to Marlborough-street Police Office. Mr. Dyer was the Sitting Magistrate. The charge made against him by the officer was, that the prisoner had been easing himself under the wall in the Park. After hearing the complaint, the Magistrate asked him how he came to commit such an act; he replied it was done under the most urgent necessity. He endeavoured to remonstrate, by stating, he had lived in

the parish of Mary-la-Bonne between forty and fifty years, and had paid rent and taxes; that he was now seventy-six years of age, and had always maintained a good character; that he was not aware he had been doing wrong. He further saith, that he was so extremely distressed and agitated, that he could say no more. He was then taken by the officer, and locked up in the dark hole belonging to the Office, where he remained, he thinks, two hours, prior to which he earnestly intreated the officer, that his aged wife, or some friend might be sent for; he answered it could not be done. During his confinement, he prayed the officer to give him some air, the place was so filthy, without which he thought he could not exist; this request was also refused. In a little time after, the same officer came, and said he must go to prison, and asked him whether he would pay for a coach, or else he must be chained, and go through the streets with the rest of the prisoners. He demanded four shillings, which he payed him, and was conveyed, with three other prisoners, to the House of Correction; that he was ignorant of the nature of his commitment; he had forty pounds in Bank notes in his pocket, which he requested the Governor to keep for him.

JOHN WATTS."

"Sworn before me, John Hanson,
Visiting Justice, Aug. 22, 1823."

"The commitment is on the oath
of Joseph Carter, for being a Rogue

and Vagabond, for indecently exposing himself, for one month to hard labour.

(Signed) "T. M. DYER."

"I beg leave, Sir, to observe further, that Henry Knight was committed for the same offence, and under similar circumstances. Permit me to state, that I have been applied to by several of the most respectable inhabitants of Hammer-smith in his behalf within these few days, who gave him an excellent character, and that his wife has appeared before me, agitated with the deepest distress, on account of her husband's confinement. This induced me to apply to Mr. Dyer, the Committing Magistrate, to endeavour to obtain his discharge, and prevent his being thrown out of employment, to the ruin of himself and family; or take bail for his appearance at the Sessions. He answered, No; he was committed in the execution of a sentence. I endeavoured to convince Mr. Dyer that such a sentence was not the spirit of the Act of Parliament; that the Act left it with the Magistrate either to commit or discharge, although an act of vagrancy be proved against the person so charged. I appealed to his humanity, stating the distress of his afflicted wife, whose husband had never been in prison before—the ruin that might ensue from his confinement—his necessarily being associated with vagrants of the vilest description, and that the place where

vagrants are confined, notwithstanding every care is taken to keep it clean, is extremely offensive. I urged also the great danger of his morals being corrupted. Mr. Dyer said he could make no alteration in the sentence. Permit me, Sir, to state the parts of the Act on which they were committed—"All persons openly exposing or exhibiting in any street, road, public place, or highway, any indecent exhibition, or openly and indecently exposing their persons."—The sixth section gives the Magistrate power to commit, in a summary way, for three months, and not less than one month, if he shall so determine (which deprives the vagrant of an appeal to the Sessions, to which I think he ought to be entitled), and proceeds—"Provided always, ~~that~~ it shall be in the discretion of the Justice or Justices of the Peace, before whom any person apprehended as a rogue and vagabond, or idle and disorderly person, shall be brought, either to commit or discharge such person, although an act of vagrancy be proved against the person so charged: Provided also, that it shall be in the discretion of such Justice or Justices, on discharging any such rogue and vagabond, or idle and disorderly person, to bind him or her in a sufficient recognisance, to appear before the Justices at their next General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to answer such charge or charges as shall then be alleged against him or her respectively."

"I do not presume, Sir, to make the least comment on Mr. Dyer's determination, but merely lay the facts of the case before you for your better judgment and determination. If you, Sir, should consider them cases where the offence deserves a mitigation of punishment, I do most humbly hope, you will be graciously pleased to use your influence for their discharge.—I have the honour to be, with profound respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,
JOHN HANSON."

"To the Right Honourable
Robert Peel."

To the honour of the Secretary of State be it spoken, his humane attention to this application was most prompt. I took my letter on the Monday, and presented it to Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State, and on Tuesday the Governor to the House of Correction received the following letter, directed to the Keeper of the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex.

"Dear Sir,—There are two poor fellows, named John Watts and Henry Knight, committed to your custody for one month, as vagrants, &c. for whom I hope to send you in the course of to-morrow the proper authority for their discharge, which is now before the King for the Royal signature. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. CAPPER."

"Whitehall,
Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1823."

H

I sent a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State to Mr. Dyer, inclosed with the following note, directed to T. M. Dyer, Esq. Marlborough-street Police Office. — (Private.)

“Hammersmith, Aug. 28, 1823.

“SIR,—I have enclosed a copy of a letter transmitted by me to the Secretary of State, the Right Honourable Robert Peel, in hopes of procuring, through his influence, the discharge of John Watts and Henry Knight, prisoners in the House of Correction. It would have given me great pleasure, if, upon my earnest application to you on behalf of Henry Knight, you had consented either to take bail or have discharged him. It appeared, that having committed him in execution of a sentence, you considered yourself by no means warranted to comply with either. The case of John Watts was brought before me in the House of Correction on the 21st inst. Considering them, as I ever shall, extremely hard cases, I had no other alternative. I am sure you will acquit me of any other motive than compassion for the individuals suffering under so severe a sentence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
humble Servant,
JOHN HANSON.”

“To T. M. Dyer, Esq.”

With Mr. Dyer I have had no communication since on the subject. But I very soon learned that I had committed an unpardonable offence;

for, on dining a few weeks after with the Magistrates, and having occasion to put a question to Mr. Laing, who was sitting at the same table, and who is one of the Police Magistrates of Hatton-garden, instead of answering the question, he looked at me very sternly, and, in an audible voice, said, “Sir, I desire you will never more address yourself to me on any subject whatever.” Upon demanding an explanation for this gross insult, I found that the offence I had committed was an unnecessary interference in the cases of persons committed in execution of a sentence by the police magistrate, Mr. Dyer. An altercation ensued, when the Chairman very properly called to order, which was obeyed, and the altercation ended.

Considering myself as separated from the Committee of Visiting Justices, I now proceed to state some of the benefits the county has derived from my services, in discovering and bringing to light frauds and impositions that had been practised on the county for many years.

I was first appointed one of the Visiting Justices in the year 1810, and upon my first attendance, I found a number of bills and other accounts placed on the table. Daniel Henley, Clerk to the Committee, addressing himself to the Chairman, presented one of them, and said, this bill, Sir, is signed by the County Surveyor. The Chairman then signed his name to the same, as examined;

all the other bills and accounts, being so signed, were sent to the Committee of Accounts, for the signature of Mr. Collins, the Chairman of that Committee, preparatory to their being presented to the Court of Magistrates for an order of payment. I then begged to know of the Chairman if that was their usual mode of proceeding with those accounts—with only the signature of the County Surveyor, without any further examination? He replied, it was not to be supposed the Magistrates could know the value of the works performed by the different tradesmen, and that the Court, therefore, had appointed a Surveyor for that purpose, who was an honest man, and quite competent to the business. I then said, Sir, there are other accounts, besides tradesman's bills, which require investigation, and declared it my opinion that they ought not to pass without examination. He then observed, that I was unnecessarily interfering with what had been the usual practice of the Prison Committee, who had always acted uprightly, and that their conduct had never before been called in question; that he entertained a very high opinion of the integrity and abilities both of the Clerk, D. Henley, and of the County Surveyor. From these observations it evidently appeared that the whole management of the pecuniary concerns of the county, as far as related to the prisons, were left to the Clerk, D. Henley, and the

County Surveyor, without any other check or control whatever.

It was proved, on the demise of D. Henley, the Clerk, that, by his conduct in his office, the County of Middlesex had lost thousands of pounds; which, most probably, might have been prevented, if the Magistrates then acting had been more particular in the examination of the accounts. At another meeting of the Prison Committee, I took up the smith's bill; the Clerk said, the Surveyor had examined it, and signed his name; and that it was also signed by the Chairman. However, I ventured to look into it; and upon casting my eye over it, I observed a number of articles that I knew were exorbitantly charged. I addressed the Chairman, and begged I might be permitted to examine the smith's bill, who very readily complied. Upon an investigation, I was truly surprised at the exorbitant charges it contained. I knew that the parish of St. James's had had a quantity of iron bedsteads lately made, for which they paid 6½d. per lb. and I found that the County Surveyor had allowed 10d. per lb. for some made about the same time for the House of Correction. I therefore had an iron bedstead made, of the same pattern as those made for the prison, and placed by the side of them, in order to convince the Prison Committee of the exorbitance of the charge. It cost 6½d. per lb. instead of 10d., and was, in my opinion, of far better

workmanship. I also produced the bill for 20 iron bedsteads made for the above parish, for the sum of 50*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, showing at the same time that the county paid for only 9 bedsteads, 51*l.* 10*s.*; it was argued that those for the county were stronger: it was, therefore, clearly my opinion, that the fair price in that case should have been 5½*d.* instead of 10*d.* The Surveyor was desired to attend the next meeting of the Committee, to answer to those charges, who then produced seven or eight letters from gentlemen of the same profession, who all declared the prices allowed by our surveyor to be fair and reasonable. I received a reprimand from one of the Magistrates for bringing forward charges, in proof of which I had failed: and was advised to be more cautious in future; as, by such conduct, I might injure the reputation of a very honest man. Finding I was not supported by the Magistrates of the Prison Committee, and that I could be of no more service, I withdrew myself, and gave up my attendance. Nearly two years afterwards, Mr. Collins, the Chairman of the Committee of Accounts, presented to the General Court of Magistrates the smith's bill for the year 1811, amounting to the sum of 699*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and declared he was so surprised at the enormous amount, that he could not in conscience pass it, without taking the opinion of the Court; for, although it was signed by the Chair-

man of the Prison Committee, as examined by them, and although he had examined the County Surveyor on the subject, who assured him that he knew, of his own knowledge, that all the work had been performed, and that the prices were fair and reasonable; yet he was by no means satisfied, and hoped there might be some gentleman in the Court that understood the nature of the business, who would, for the benefit of the county, take the trouble of investigating the smith's bills for the future.

The Magistrates all refused to interfere; one of these gentlemen observing, that he did not like to fish in troubled waters. The Chairman then addressed himself to me, and hoped, that as I was acquainted with the business, and had some time before brought complaints against the smith's account before the Prison Committee, I would have the goodness to examine the bill, and give my opinion thereon. I must own my conscience would not let me refuse; more especially as I expected the Court of Magistrates would support me, and, with reluctance, I complied. The Court made an order that I might be put in possession of the former bills of the smith's to guide my judgment in the investigation. I applied to the Clerk of the Peace for the bills, but those I most wanted were lost, or could not be found, which prevented me from giving an account of all the nefarious

and fraudulent practices which, it is to be feared, had subsisted for many years. The smith's bill, handed over to me by the Court, amounted to the sum of 699*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for the year 1811, for the House of Correction, and, being voluminous, I analysed the same, and brought it under the following heads:—

Repairs of bolts and bars, and catches for the cell doors	£130	0	4
Repairs of locks and bells for Prison . . .	72	16	6
Sundry articles of iron-work, and furniture for the Prison	111	8	7
New grates for the Prison, and repairs . . .	95	13	10
Iron bedsteads, and repairs	68	13	6
Repairs of locks, and new locks, and other smith's work, for the Governor's house . .	182	3	6
	£699	3	6

It may be observed, respecting the first item, namely, repairs of bolts and bars and catches for the cell doors, that they have only occasion to be locked and unlocked twice in twenty-four hours, and therefore can very seldom be out of repair. That sum, however, of 130*l.* varying triflingly, was charged in the smith's bill every year. And as a proof of the frauds that had been committed on the county in this instance only, (amongst numerous others), and of the necessity and utility of what some gentlemen have been pleased

to term an unnecessary interference with established practice, suffice to say, that since the affairs of the Prison Committee have been under the management of those excellent and zealous Magistrates before alluded to, the repairs of bolts and bars and catches on the cell doors have hardly been mentioned in the smith's bill for the last eight years, and that a very few pounds would cover the whole expense. I presented to the Court a Report of my proceedings, with all the documents in proof, which brought to light a series of impositions which had been practised on the county. But I forbear to state the particulars of what occurred in the Court on that occasion. At the conclusion of my statement, I earnestly requested the Court to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the business; as I considered the Court had confided to me the performance of an invidious task, and that I ought not to be left without such a Committee;—without which nothing effectual could be done on the occasion, for the benefit of the county. The Chairman said the Court would consider of it. I afterwards made a great number of applications, and was from time to time put off with the most frivolous excuses; and was frequently taunted by some of the Magistrates in this sort of way: "Well, Mr. Hanson, when do you get a Committee?" Another gentleman would say, and laugh at me, "What! no Commit-

tee yet?" This went on for nearly three years. At last I declared that if the business was not settled, I would publish the whole proceedings. On the failure of the Chairman, Mr. Mainwaring, a number of bills and accounts were brought to the Court to be passed before his vacating the Chair; I objected to them *in toto*, giving such reasons for so doing, and making such observations respecting the fraud and impositions that had been practised for many years on the county, as excited a general exclamation of Shame, Shame—a Committee, a Committee—from a Court consisting of nearly a hundred County, besides Police Magistrates; and a Special Committee was accordingly named and appointed. This Committee, after a very long, laborious, and minute investigation, presented to the Court a voluminous Report of their proceedings; containing all the facts on which they had grounded their opinion. The particulars of which it would be neither proper nor necessary for me to state; the reports being upon record. I shall, however, take leave to state the observations made at the conclusion of the last Report. "Your Committee feel it a duty, before they conclude, to remind the Court, that the expenditure of the county money has, for several years past, excited much observation in various quarters, and that some recent events, which it might be invidious to particularize, have caused great dissatisfaction. The Magis-

trates are by law the guardians of the county purse; a large proportion of the sum collected by County Rates is at their disposal; and the public have an undoubted right to know that it is properly applied. It therefore behoves the Court to be vigilant and circumspect, and to exercise a due control over every department within their jurisdiction; by this means, all gross abuses may be prevented, a system of rational economy be established, the expenditure reduced, and the burdens of the county lightened. Your Committee cannot conclude their arduous and painful labours for the benefit of the county, without stating in this, as they have done in their former Reports, that they have indeed received great assistance from the professional judgment and personal inquiries of Mr. Hanson, their coadjutor, and that it is their unanimous opinion, that the Magistrates, and the county at large, are much indebted to him for the great pains and trouble which he has for some years bestowed, in his exertions to bring forward this investigation, and for his zeal, judgment, and perseverance, amidst numerous discouragements, in detecting the wasteful expenditure of public money, with a view to establish an effectual check for the future; your Committee have great pleasure in stating that Mr. Hanson's labours, notwithstanding, have already been crowned with eminent success, in a deduction for the last

three years in the smith's bill only of upwards of 300*l.* per year.

(Signed)

"P. RICHARDSON, Chairman,
J. S. GIRDLER,
E. S. SKETCHLEY,
S. PURKIS."

Presented to the Court, Oct. 26, 1815.

And now, Mr. Editor, apprehensive that I have already trespassed but too much on the limits of your valuable paper, I hasten to conclude, hoping that the foregoing will be sufficient to exonerate me from any public odium, and eradicate from the minds of my numerous friends and acquaintances every unfavourable impression on the subject of this and my former letter.

Having now finished this necessary, but painful task, I remain, with the happy feeling of—" *Mens sibi conscia recti*,"

Your most obedient

And very humble Servant,

JOHN HANSON.

Hammersmith, Oct. 18, 1824

Now, the first thing, that strikes every one, is, why were we not informed of these facts sooner? If proper to be made public (and they are) why not make them public before? Why not make them public for public purposes, and not keep them from the pub-

lic till private pique called them forth?

It is clear, from this statement, that Mr. HANSON has something to do in the iron business himself, or is connected with some one who has. Yet, the objections he made to the smith's bills were, I dare say, very reasonable. But, at any rate, it is beyond all dispute, that he harboured resentment against some of the Magistrates because they would not listen to him about the SMITH'S BILLS.

We must not leave this out of view, when we are hearing his account of his humane interference in behalf of WATTS and KNIGHT.

When an act is so good itself, we ought not, in general, to doubt the goodness of the motive; but, that here was a mixed motive, is as clear as daylight. He applied to DYER to change the sentence: that he must have known DYER could not do. He sent DYER a copy of his letter to Mr. PEEL; but, he first sent the letter to Mr. PEEL; and he did not tell DYER that he was going to do that.

He ought to have shown DYER the deposition of Watts, and said to him, if you will not write to Mr. PEEL, I will do it. This would have been acting fairly towards DYER. The other course was not fair. If DYER had hesi-

tated one moment to acknowledge his mistake, and to make the application; then HANSON would have been fully justified in making that application, and also in exposing DYER before the public.

The reader will clearly see, that this statement of HANSON is one of *recrimination*, which always wears a *suspicious air*. There are, I dare say, *two sides* to the story about the smith's bills; but, at any rate, did HANSON ever *acquaint the Secretary of State* of these enormous abuses? If he did not, did he not *neglect his duty*? Did he take the steps which that duty pointed out? I guess, however, that this is not the last that we are to hear of the matter, and, therefore, I shall, at present, not extend my remarks.

KENT

QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE following charge of Mr. Hodges, the Chairman, does him very great honour; but, I am afraid, it will produce little effect. Men will pay as little as they can for labour, as well as for every thing else that they want. There

must be a cause more powerful than *advice*, come from what quarter it may, to make men part with their money.

“ The Chairman, THOMAS LAW
 “ HODGES, Esq. in his address to
 “ the Grand Jury upon the state
 “ of the Calendar, made some
 “ very important observations,
 “ which he particularly addressed
 “ to the farmers and agricultu-
 “ rists, upon the practice of their
 “ paying their labourers in hus-
 “ bandry less than a remunerat-
 “ ing price for their labour—a
 “ practice which, in his opinion,
 “ and in the opinion of many of
 “ his brother Magistrates, was
 “ very much to the injury of that
 “ important class of persons, who
 “ were continued in a state of
 “ pauperization, at a time when
 “ agriculture was in a thriving
 “ state, and was paying the farmer
 “ a remunerating profit. He there-
 “ fore hoped that the farmers
 “ would consider the observations
 “ he addressed to them upon this
 “ important subject, and instead
 “ of the labourer being paid part
 “ of his earnings out of the poor's
 “ rates, that he be paid by them
 “ an amount equal to the labour
 “ performed by him. He was
 “ sure the farmers could not adopt

" a more efficient plan to give sa-
 " tisfaction to the labourer, and
 " ultimately to the advantage of
 " the farmers themselves. He
 " knew many farmers, who at this
 " time did not pay their labourers
 " equal to the work they per-
 " formed, though they could well
 " afford to do it; but suffered them
 " to remain paupers; he hoped a
 " higher rate, or, as he before said,
 " a remunerating price would be
 " soon given to the labourer in
 " husbandry generally throughout
 " the country. The calendar was
 " lighter by one half in the num-
 " ber of prisoners for trial, than
 " in the corresponding Quarter last
 " year, and the only case of any
 " novel nature was one in which
 " he had been informed there were
 " no proceedings intended to be
 " taken. He therefore dismissed
 " them to their duties."

—
 Mr. HALE, the man of peace,
 who was committed by the "Un-
 paid," at Woolwich, for giving
 tracts to the soldiers, was dis-
 charged, there being no prosecution
 against him! This is but cold
 comfort, at the end of a month's
 imprisonment!

SURREY QUARTER SESSIONS.

—
 Mr. DRUMMOND, one of the Ma-
 gistrates, made some pretty expo-
 sures as to the *licensing system*.
 I shall insert his statement in my
 next. It is one of the most im-
 portant that has appeared before
 the public for a long while.

COBBETT'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE Sixth Edition of this
 Grammar is just published.—
Price 3s. Boards.

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A NEW EDITION of this Work
 is just published, price 2s. 6d.—
 It contains several additions, and
 particularly full instructions re-
 lative to the *preparation of straw*
for plat.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; OR,
Plain Instructions for the Learn-

ing of French. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any* other French Grammar; and that they will then *read steadily through* the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but *one* French Grammar in use, in a very short time.— Any person, who has never stu-

died French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other* Grammar.

WM. COBBETT.

[MARKETS.]**[OMITTED LAST WEEK.]****HAY and STRAW, per Load.**

Smithfield.—Hay....60s. to 105s.
 Straw...40s. to 50s.
 Clover...80s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay....68s. to 115s.
 Straw...40s. to 48s.
 Clover...70s. to 120s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....70s. to 105s.
 Straw...36s. to 45s.
 Clover...90s. to 120s.

Price of HOPS per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Oct. 11.—Hops continue in brisk demand for pockets; but little doing in bags. Currency: Sussex, 95s. to 116s.; Kent, 100s. to 130s.

Maidstone, Oct. 7.—Our Hop-picking is now generally finished, and although the weather has been so unfavourable for the latter part, we hear but few complaints of any deficiency. The market now begins to

be filled with samples, which we are sorry to observe do not reach such prices as were expected, particularly after such a blight as the last season. Good bags now selling at from 95s. to 105s.; pockets from 100s. to 120s. per cwt. Duty called from 150,000l. to 160,000l.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending Oct. 2.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	56	5	Oats	20	8
Rye	30	10	Beans ...	37	10
Barley ..	33	1	Peas	37	6

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, Oct. 2.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average	s.	d.
Wheat...	8,573 for 26,568	0	2		59	10	
Barley...	318	623	6	9	39	2	
Oats....	4,374	4,843	1	1	22	1	
Rye.....							
Beans....	854	1,643	13	1	38	5	
Pease..	1,532	3,190	2	11	41	7	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 2, 1825.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	59	3	33	1	23	4
Essex -	58	3	34	4	22	6
Kent -	59	10	35	4	23	0
Sussex -	57	9	32	0	24	0
Suffolk -	55	2	33	5	23	4
Cambridgeshire -	55	5	0	0	19	7
Norfolk -	53	7	32	4	26	0
Lincolnshire -	56	3	36	3	20	3
Yorkshire -	55	4	31	10	20	8
Durham -	57	10	32	0	27	3
Northumberland -	53	1	30	7	22	10
Cumberland -	53	6	35	0	21	10
Westmoreland -	56	6	38	0	21	9
Lancashire -	56	3	0	0	22	5
Cheshire -	55	7	38	1	21	7
Gloucestershire -	58	11	36	4	24	6
Somersetshire -	57	2	32	5	19	10
Monmouthshire -	56	11	34	0	0	0
Devonshire -	57	0	31	0	18	8
Cornwall -	56	1	31	9	20	5
Dorsetshire -	56	5	30	0	22	0
Hampshire -	55	8	32	10	20	7
North Wales -	57	11	36	10	23	10
South Wales -	54	0	32	11	17	9

the London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 9th October.

	Per Quarter.	s.	d.
Wheat	57	2	
Rye	34	2	
Barley	35	7	
Oats	20	3	
Beans	37	11	
Peas	38	4	

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 9th October.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Average,	s.	d.
Wheat..	9,136 for	27,709	10	1	60	7	
Barley....	716....	1,441	6	9	40	3	
Oats....	2,065....	2,410	8	4	23	4	
Rye	31....	45	6	0	29	2	
Beans ..	887....	1,813	3	3	40	10	
Peas....	1,895....	3,883	16	5	41	0	

Friday, Oct. 15.—The arrivals of Grain in general since Monday are tolerably good, with a considerable quantity of Flour. Our Millers being much in want of Wheat, purchased freely to-day, and gave 1s. to 2s. per quarter advance on the terms of Monday. Barley sells at the quotation of the beginning of this week. Beans are dearer. There is no variation in the prices of Oats, having but few buyers for this article to-day.

Monday, Oct. 18.—The arrivals of most kinds of Grain last week were tolerably good, and of Oats it was considerable. There was also a large quantity of Flour. The supply of Wheat fresh up this morning from Essex was scanty, and from Kent and

Suffolk it was fair. Barley comes more plentiful, Beans and Peas are in moderate supply, and there are several more vessels fresh up with Oats to-day. Most of our bakers are in want of Flour, and our Millers being mostly out of stock, they purchased Wheat freely at the early part of the morning, and gave 3s. to 4s. per qr. more than last Monday.

Barley is now more abundant, and our buyers hesitated to purchase; this trade has become dull, and is 2s. per quarter lower: and for grinding qualities rather more. Old Beans are 2s. per qr. higher, being much in demand; but New does not sell so freely. Boiling Peas rather exceed the terms last quoted. Grey Peas are 1s. per quarter dearer. Oats find a tolerable ready sale on the same terms as this day se'nnight. Flour is again advanced 5s. per sack.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	60s. — 65s.
— Seconds	55s. — 60s.
— North Country ..	50s. — 54s.
Foreign Oats	17s. — 21s.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Oct. 11 to Oct. 16, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat...	7,512	Tares.....	253
Barley ..	3,427	Linseed..	2,980
Malt	7,193	Rapeseed..	661
Oats	5,954	Brank	—
Beans ...	2,139	Mustard ..	275
Flour....	9,626	Flax	—
Rye.....	35	Seeds	79
Peas	2,244		
Foreign.—Oats 23,790, and Beans			
— 105 quarters.			

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended Oct. 9.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	53,584	Oats	17,962
Rye	353	Beans....	1,926
Barley ..	9,556	Peas	3,145

HOPS.

Maidstone, Oct. 14.—Our Hop-picking is now quite finished, and, we believe, taking the plantation generally, fully answers the quantity that could be expected. The trade this week has been rather heavy, but with little variation in prices. Present rates, bags from 90s. to 105s. per cwt; pockets from 100s. to 112s., very choice to 6l. Duty called 155,000l.

Monday, Oct. 18.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 7,529 firkins of Butter, and 30 bales of Bacon; and from foreign ports, 5,339 casks of Butter.

City, 20th October, 1824.

BACON.

No new yet come to market; and very little old selling.—Landed, 52s. to 54s.

BUTTER.

It will be seen that a great advance has taken place in this article: many think it has not reached the highest; but all think the advance will produce mischief. On Board: Carlow, 90s. to 92s.; Waterford, 86s. to 88s.—Landed: Carlow, 94s. to 96s.; Waterford, 88s. to 90s.; Dutch, 104s.

CHEESE.

Old Cheshire, 76s. to 90s.; New, 70s. to 74s.; Double Gloucester, 64s. to 70s.; Single, 50s. to 60s.

We are surprised to find, that we are charged with misrepresentation, in the remarks which accompanied our announcement (in the Register of Oct. 2) of a failure in Belfast. As far as our remarks applied to the House in question, we have the best

possible reason for believing them to be substantially correct; having made inquiry in those channels in which the best information is likely to be obtained, and in which nothing to the prejudice of the House alluded to, would be willingly put forth. Indeed, if our account was incorrect, how happens it, that the party complaining knew what House was designated (for we mentioned no names)? Our remarks were of a general nature, and were not at all calculated to injure those who *had* failed; but they were, perhaps, calculated to awaken suspicions concerning some who *had not*; and this we believe to be the true reason why they gave offence. We shall continue, as we have hitherto done, to publish that which we conceive to belong to the public; but we shall not needlessly expose the names of individuals.

We have now to state, that a failure has taken place here: the parties are connected with the House in Belfast.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10½d. by the full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 18.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	/	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4	2
Mutton.....	4	0	—	4	6
Veal	4	8	—	5	8
Pork	5	0	—	6	0
Beasts	3,647			Sheep ...	22,760
Calves....	231			Pigs.....	220

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	/	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3	8
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4	2
Veal	4	4	—	6	4
Pork.....	5	0	—	7	0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	/	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3	6
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4	0
Veal	4	4	—	5	4
Pork.....	4	0	—		

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 10 to 4 0
Middlings..	2 0 — 2 3
Chats	1 9 — 0 0
Onions 2s. 6d.—3s. 0d.	per bush.

BOROUGH.—per Ton.

Ware.....	£3 10 to 4 10
Middlings ..	2 0 — 2 5
Chats.....	1 10 — 2 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..	60s. to 105s.
Straw ...	40s. to 50s.
Clover... 80s.	to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay.....	63s. to 110s.
Straw....	31s. to 51s.
Clover..	76s. to 110s.

Whitechapel. Hay ..	65s. to 106s.
Straw, 40s.	to 50s.
Clover. 100s.	to 126s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	44	74	0	42	48	0	21	28	0	31	48	0	42	44	0
Banbury	56	64	0	38	44	0	26	28	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	52	66	0	35	46	0	20	24	0	42	50	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	56	60	0	0	0	0	18	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	60	72	0	36	45	0	20	22	0	32	44	0	36	38	0
Derby	60	67	0	40	50	0	24	28	0	46	50	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	48	73	0	37	50	0	26	31	6	46	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	48	62	0	30	32	0	20	26	0	42	48	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	68	76	0	36	38	0	20	24	0	52	56	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	56	76	0	37	49	0	23	30	0	39	46	0	39	42	0
Henley	50	68	0	32	36	0	22	26	0	38	42	0	40	0	0
Horncastle.....	54	62	0	30	43	0	17	22	0	44	46	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	50	68	0	35	45	0	22	28	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Lewes	60	62	0	0	0	0	20	24	0	35	0	0	38	0	0
Lynn	52	62	0	32	43	0	20	24	0	42	45	0	34	37	0
Newbury	55	77	0	33	49	0	23	33	0	42	56	0	44	50	0
Newcastle	40	60	0	34	42	0	20	27	0	36	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton....	58	66	0	40	41	0	24	28	0	40	47	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	61	0	0	46	0	0	28	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	48	80	0	35	50	0	23	27	0	41	50	0	35	48	0
Stamford.....	56	68	0	38	46	0	21	28	0	46	48	0	0	0	0
Swansea	56	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge.....	58	76	0	36	49	0	23	30	0	38	53	0	40	44	0
Warminster.....	46	68	0	34	47	0	24	30	0	50	56	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	24	30	0	26	30	0	14	19	6	17	20	0	17	20	0
Haddington*	23	28	6	24	28	0	17	21	0	17	21	0	17	21	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—The sales of Grain and Flour were but limited during the past week, at about the quotations of last Tuesday; but this day's market was more animated, particularly as regarded the disposal of new Irish Wheats; but from the circumstance of their having been brought here in an unprepared, or undried state, such were sold ex-ship, at a reduction in value of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs., whilst approved qualities maintained late prices. New Oats were also a trifle lower, but old ones advanced 1d. per 45 lbs. Beans and Peas have improved 2s. to 3s. per quarter; and Malt 6d. per nine gallons.

Imported into Liverpool from the 5th to the 11th October, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 10,165; Barley, 54; Oats, 11,904; and Malt, 586 quarters. Flour, 1,003 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 84 packs, per 240 lbs.

Norwich, Oct. 16.—The show of samples of new Wheat is by no means abundant, and there is a greater falling off in quantity than was expected. The quantity of fine Malting Barley at market was small, but not so high in price as last week. Very few New Oats have at present appeared, and those are of a damp and ordinary quality; still much higher prices are obtained than was expected from the opening the ports for that Grain. Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 35s. to 45s.; Oats, 22s. to 29s.; Beans and Grey Peas, 32s. to 40s. per quarter.

Bristol, Oct. 16.—The Corn Markets here continue to be very moderately supplied. The rates stated below may be considered nearly correct:—Best Wheat from 8s. to 8s. 6d.; new ditto, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 5s. to 6s. 6d.; Barley, 3s. to 5s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.; and Malt, 5s. to 7s. 9d. per bushel. Flour, Seconds, 30s. to 52s. per bag.

Ipswich, Oct. 16.—We had to-day a good supply of Barley, but not much of other Grain. Wheat was 3s. to 4s. per quarter dearer; and Barley, for anything but the finest qualities, was cheaper. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 58s. to 69s.; Barley, 30s. to 46s.; Beans, Old, 40s.; New ditto, 32s. to 38s.; Peas, 34s. to 35s.; and Oats, 18s. to 24s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Oct. 16.—We had a fairish show of samples of New Wheat, and chiefly of good dry quality, which met with a brisk sale, at a small advance on the prices of last week. The drilling in of Seed Wheat is much retarded on the low lands, from the continuance of so much rainy weather.

Wakefield, Oct. 15.—In consequence of the late heavy rains and boisterous weather, very few vessels have been able to get up; the arrivals for this day's market are therefore only moderate. An advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter was generally demanded on New and Old Wheat; the buyers, however, acceded with reluctance, and not much business could be done at any material improvement from the rates of last week. Barley is in very limited demand, and to quit any quantity, lower prices must be taken. No alteration in Oats and Shelling. Beans continue scarce; very fine samples here fetch as high as 50s. per quarter. Malt is 1s. to 2s. per load dearer; and Rapeseed 1l. per last higher.—Wheat, Old, 54s. to 64s.; New, 57s. to 64s. per 60 lbs.; Barley, Old, 38s. to 40s.; New, 43s. to 44s. per quarter; Beans, New, 44s. to 46s.; Old, 48s. to 50s. per 63 lbs.; Oats, 26s. to 28s. per quarter; Mealings Oats, 11½d. to 12½d. per stone; Shelling, 30s. to 31s.; New, 32s.; Malt, 42s. to 46s.; and Flour, 44s. to 46s. per load. Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended Oct. 9, 1824.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	59	10	39	2	22	1
Essex	60	11	37	5	22	1
Kent	61	10	38	8	23	3
Sussex	59	4	0	0	22	0
Suffolk	56	9	35	0	23	1
Cambridgeshire	56	2	33	6	19	6
Norfolk	55	1	33	6	21	0
Lincolnshire	56	10	37	9	21	5
Yorkshire	54	11	33	0	19	8
Durham	57	4	34	0	24	2
Northumberland	52	5	31	10	21	9
Cumberland	53	4	35	1	21	6
Westmoreland	55	0	35	0	20	8
Lancashire	55	4	0	0	23	2
Cheshire	57	2	0	0	21	11
Gloucestershire	59	10	37	1	24	10
Somersetshire	60	5	33	1	20	7
Monmouthshire	55	1	36	11	18	0
Devonshire	59	7	32	1	19	0
Cornwall	57	11	30	9	22	3
Dorsetshire	57	5	33	2	22	1
Hampshire	57	7	32	9	21	11
North Wales	57	7	35	11	21	1
South Wales	53	5	31	2	17	0

The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Oct. 16.—There was a considerable show of Stock here to-day; lean Beasts are high in price, fetching from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Beef and Mutton, 6½d. to 8d.; Veal, 7d. to 8d.; and Pork, 6d. to 7½d. per lb. Lambs are not quite so dear, fetching from 20s. to 28s. per head.

Horncastle, Oct. 16.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 7d.; Veal, 6d. to 8d.; and Pork, 7d. per lb.

Bristol, Oct. 14.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 6d. per lb. sinking offal.

At *Morpeth* market, on Wednesday, there was a great supply of Cattle: prime fat sold readily, but inferior met with dull sale. There was rather a short supply of Sheep, and Lambs, which met with ready sale, prices much the same.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; Mutton, 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Lamb, s. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offal.